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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BULLETIN No. 232

Contribution from the Forest Service, HENRY S. GRAVES, Forester, in cooperation
with the Bureau of Crop Estimates, LEON M. ESTABROOK, Chief

Washington, D. C. PROFESSIONAL PAPER June 26, 1915.

THE PRODUCTION OF LUMBER IN 1913

By

The Office of Industrial Investigations

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INTRODUCTION.

This bulletin presents statistics showing the production of lumber in the United States in 1913. A preliminary report issued in 1914 gave the basic information obtained in this census and it is the purpose of this publication to complete the record through a much more detailed presentation of the figures.

For several years previous to 1913 lumber production statistics were collected by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Forest Service, but the figures for 1913 were collected by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Forest Service. The work will be resumed by the Bureau of the Census for 1914.

It was necessary to rely chiefly upon correspondence in securing reports from the mills. As in former years, the New York statistics were furnished by the Conservation Commission of that State.

Attention is called to the fact that the statistics for different years are not exactly comparable on account of the varying number of small mills which made returns in the different years. In 1899 and 1909 the enumeration was exceptionally complete, special agents of the Bureau of the Census canvassing the mills in connection with the decennial census of manufacturers. Further, mills reporting less than 50,000 feet of lumber were omitted from the statistics for 1910 and later, and the census of 1904 was limited to merchant mills, thus excluding probably a somewhat larger proportion, while for the other years previous to 1910, except 1904, all mills for which reports were secured are included in the statistics. The figures for 1907, 1908, 1910, 1911, and 1912 were secured by correspondence methods which make the figures for those years more nearly comparable.

The census for 1913 is characterized by the grouping of mills into capacity classes and concentrating efforts upon an attempt to secure as complete a census as possible by correspondence from the mills in the larger classes, without attempting to follow up reports from thousands of small mills. It is believed that if the figures are separated in this manner in this and succeeding presentations of annual lumber statistics a ready means of comparison of the production of the mills in different years will be afforded, even though the number of small mills reporting may vary considerably.

Table 1 shows the lumber cut for each year since 1899 from which data have been compiled and the number of active mills reporting each year.

TABLE 1.—*Number of active mills reporting and quantity of lumber, 1899–1913.*

Year.	Number of active mills reporting.	Lumber (quantity, M feet b. m.).	Year.	Number of active mills reporting.	Lumber (quantity, M feet b. m.).
1913	[1] 21,668	38,387,009	1908	31,231	33,224,369
1912	29,648	39,158,414	1907	28,850	40,256,154
1911	28,107	37,003,207	1906	22,393	37,550,736
1910	31,934	40,018,282	1904	18,277	34,135,139
1909	48,112	44,509,761	1899	31,833	35,084,166

[1] In 1913 the number of active mills includes only those cutting lumber, while the figures for the other years include mills cutting lath and shingles as well as lumber.

In 1913, 21,394 mills reported a production of 38,387,009,000 board feet, as against 39,158,414,000 feet reported by 29,648 mills in 1912, and 37,003,207,000 feet reported by 28,107 mills in 1911. Although about 8,000 fewer mills reported in 1913 than in 1912 many were exclusively shingle mills, while most of the lumber mills not reporting were of small capacity and the inclusion of their reports would not change the total production in the same ratio.

The production in 1913 of nearly as much lumber as in 1912 is of special significance in view of the business conditions which have existed in the industry. During the first three months of the year the lumber trade was much improved, but in the second quarter the demand for lumber fell off noticeably. Further weakening in the demand during the summer led to decreased production in the yellow-pine and Douglas-fir regions for short periods. The fall demand did not improve. In general the year was one of overproduction and slack business in the principal lumber manufacturing regions.

Notwithstanding temporary decreases in the production of yellow pine and Douglas fir, the reported cut of yellow pine was about seven-tenths of 1 per cent and of Douglas fir about 7½ per cent greater in 1913 than in 1912. The cut of Douglas fir in 1913 was the largest ever reported, while the 1913 cut of yellow pine was second only to that of 1909. Had not enforced curtailment in the output of these two woods been necessary, the total lumber production of 1913 would undoubtedly have exceeded that of 1912. In fact, had not the cut of white pine, hemlock, spruce, oak, and maple declined in 1913, the increased cut of yellow pine, Douglas fir, cypress, and red gum in that year would have carried the total lumber production beyond that for 1912.

The increased cut of certain woods is reflected in the increased production of Washington, Oregon, and the lower Mississippi Valley States, while the decreased cut of other woods is reflected in the decreased production of the Northern, Central, and Atlantic States. The reported production of 4,592,055,000 feet in Washington in 1913 was the largest ever recorded for that State or any other State. The largest production previously reported by one State was that of 4,311,240,000 feet in 1890, by Michigan.

Of the total reported production of lumber, softwoods contributed 30,302,549,000 feet board measure in 1913, as against 30,526,416,000 feet in 1912, and 28,902,388,000 feet in 1911.

Table 2 shows the total production of lumber in 1913 by production classes of sawmills. It will be noted that mills having an annual production of less than 50,000 feet are not considered in this report. If reports from such mills had been included the total production would probably not have been increased by more than one-half of 1 per cent, since in 1909 when the production of such mills was included it was found that although there were 4,543 such mills they cut but three-tenths of 1 per cent of the total lumber produced. Table 2 shows the importance of the large sawmill in furnishing the country's supply of lumber, and it also shows how practically correct figures on lumber production can be secured by getting reports from mills of the largest two or three classes only.

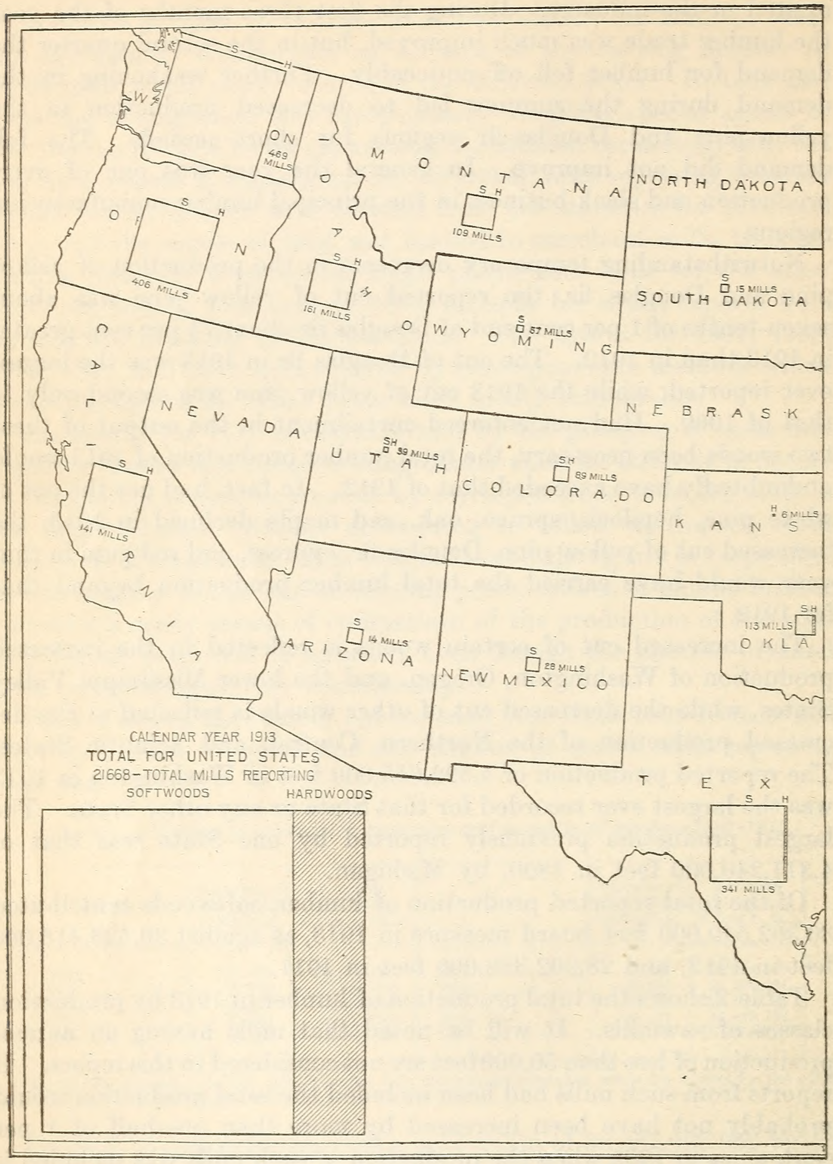

FIG. 1.—Production of the different kinds of lumber, by States, for the calendar year 1913.

[The squares printed on the map represent the total production of lumber in the several States; the two parts of the squares separated by the vertical dividing lines represent the production of softwood (S) and hardwood (H), respectively.]

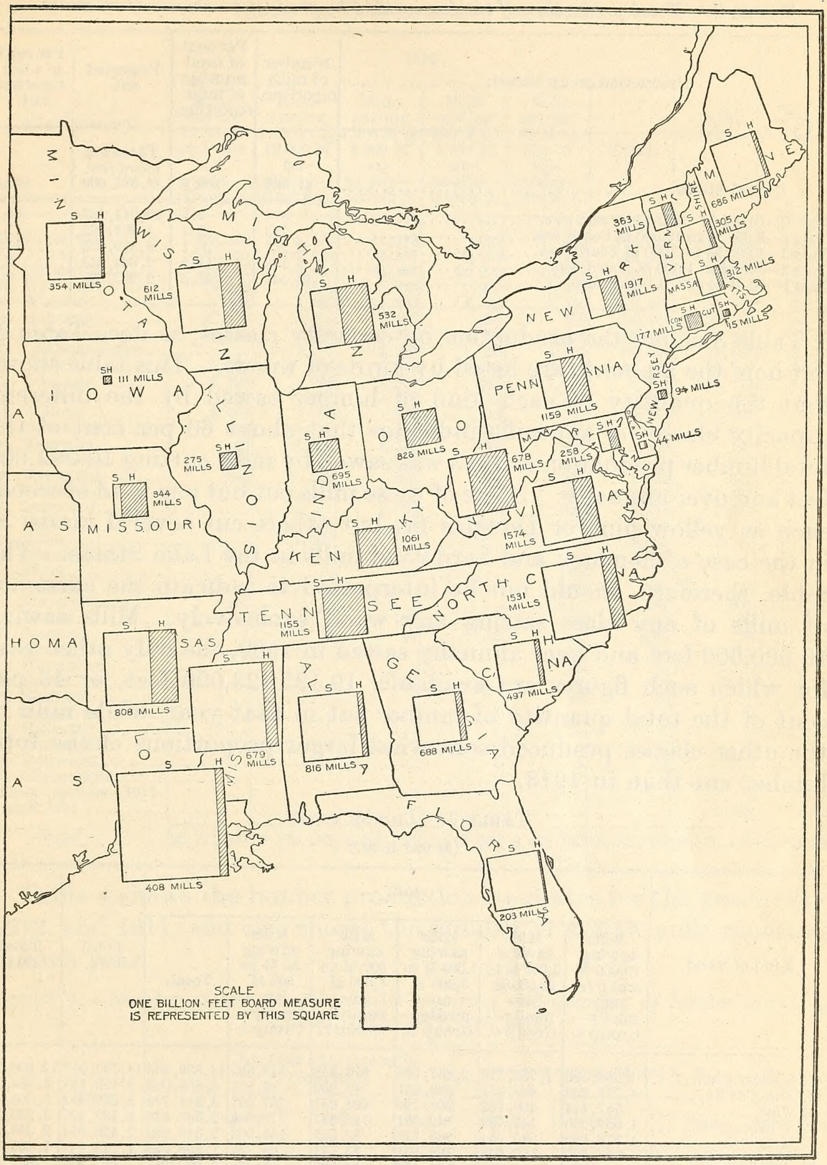

FIG. 1a.—Production of the different kinds of lumber, by States, for the calendar year 1913.

[The squares printed on the map represent the total production of lumber in the several States; the two parts of the squares separated by the vertical dividing lines represent the production of softwood (S) and hardwood (H), respectively.]

TABLE 2.—*Total production of lumber in 1913 by production classes of sawmills.*

Production group classes.	Number of mills reporting.	Per cent of total number of mills reporting.	Reported cut.	Per cent of total reported cut.
			Thousand board feet.	
United States	21,668	100.0	38,387,009	100.0
Class 5—10,000 M board feet and over	974	4.5	23,211,667	60.5
Class 4—5,000 M to 10,000 M board feet	740	3.4	4,303,122	11.2
Class 3—1,000 M to 5,000 M board feet	3,265	15.1	6,319,753	16.5
Class 2—500 M to 1,000 M board feet	3,148	14.5	2,049,642	5.3
Class 1—50 M to 500 M board feet	13,541	62.5	2,502,825	6.5

Table 3 shows the production by capacity classes, as does Table 2, but here the amounts are listed by kinds of woods. This table shows that the quantity of each kind of lumber sawed by the different capacity classes of sawmills indicates that about 60 per cent of the total lumber production in 1913 was sawed by mills cutting 10,000,000 feet and over annually. Some of these mills cut but one kind of wood, such as yellow pine or Douglas fir, but others cut several kinds, as in the case of hemlock and hardwood mills in the Lake States. The table, therefore, should not be interpreted to indicate the existence of mills of any class sawing any wood exclusively. Mills sawing 10,000,000 feet and over annually sawed in 1909, the only other year for which such figures are available, 19,125,123,000 feet, or 43 per cent of the total quantity of lumber cut in that year, while mills of the other classes produced somewhat larger proportions of the total lumber cut than in 1913.

TABLE 3.—*Lumber sawed.*

(M feet b. m.)

Kind of wood.	1913						Total 1912.	Total 1911.
	Mills sawing 10,000 M and over annually—Group 5.	Mills sawing 5,000 M to 10,000 M annually—Group 4.	Mills sawing 1,000 M to 5,000 M annually—Group 3.	Mills sawing 500 M to 1,000 M annually—Group 2.	Mills sawing 50 M to 500 M annually—Group 1.	Total.		
1. Yellow pine	9,256,536	1,732,716	2,657,104	676,368	516,639	14,839,363	14,737,052	12,896,706
2. Douglas fir	4,771,302	408,387	286,631	42,959	46,817	5,556,096	5,175,123	5,054,243
3. Oak	557,414	486,152	906,194	494,951	767,007	3,211,718	3,318,952	3,098,444
4. White pine	1,659,990	147,732	442,551	140,317	178,046	2,568,636	3,138,227	3,230,584
5. Hemlock	1,573,094	245,454	265,776	80,595	155,063	2,319,982	2,426,554	2,555,308
6. Western pine	855,385	127,964	166,701	43,741	64,737	1,258,528	1,219,444	1,330,700
7 Cypress	864,700	108,420	101,494	14,325	8,308	1,097,247	997,227	981,527
8. Spruce	643,752	132,716	166,243	54,042	50,063	1,046,816	1,238,600	1,261,728
9. Maple	429,317	99,198	184,068	77,033	111,871	901,487	1,020,864	951,667
10. Red gum	277,591	195,056	205,059	43,480	51,328	772,514	694,260	582,967
11. Yellow poplar	185,252	119,647	169,211	66,862	79,204	620,176	623,289	659,475
12. Redwood	476,527	26,485	4,250	1,550	1,459	510,271	496,796	489,768
13. Chestnut	118,791	76,491	142,563	79,603	88,354	505,802	554,230	529,022
14. Larch	301,796	46,369	27,594	6,795	12,719	395,273	407,064	368,216
15. Birch	170,376	49,954	91,736	29,757	36,916	378,739	388,272	432,571
16. Beech	94,641	29,411	93,866	56,990	90,593	365,501	435,250	403,881
17. Cedar	277,087	36,341	30,056	7,546	7,414	358,444	329,000	374,925
18. Basswood	107,515	35,833	42,777	23,385	47,592	257,102	296,717	304,621
19. Elm	70,369	22,193	44,222	21,974	55,774	214,532	262,141	236,108
20. Cottonwood	88,289	56,459	38,632	7,522	18,036	208,938	227,477	198,629
21. Ash	52,146	39,695	63,586	22,010	30,379	207,816	234,548	214,398
22. Hickory	14,726	12,325	72,047	27,438	36,444	162,980	278,757	240,217

TABLE 3.—*Lumber sawed*—Continued.

Kind of wood.	1913						Total 1912.	Total 1911.
	Mills sawing 10,000 M and over annually—Group 5.	Mills sawing 5,000 M to 10,000 M annually—Group 4.	Mills sawing 1,000 M to 5,000 M annually—Group 3.	Mills sawing 500 M to 1,000 M annually—Group 2.	Mills sawing 50 M to 500 M annually—Group 1.	Total.		
23. Sugar pine	134,396	4,175	10,233	632	490	149,926	132,416	117,987
24. Tupelo	67,891	27,959	19,977	3,108	1,485	120,420	122,545	98,142
25. Balsam fir	34,241	7,438	24,889	13,233	13,951	93,752	84,261	83,375
26. White fir	75,346	4,683	5,020	1,255	1,805	88,109	122,613	124,307
27. Walnut	4,668	5,860	19,924	4,463	5,650	40,565	43,083	38,293
28. Mahogany	22,750	8,004	4,410	615	482	36,261	29,209	21,328
29. Sycamore	11,659	2,727	5,207	2,767	8,444	30,804	49,468	42,836
30. Lodgepole pine			12,925	1,020	6,161	20,106	22,039	33,014
31. Cherry	5,205	802	3,839	1,421	2,859	14,126	22,245	21,422
32. Buckeye	2,323	948	1,804	347	1,000	6,422	13,742	11,737
33. Locust	122	206	3,775	13	391	5,507	5,058	5,450
34. Willow	3,462	790	200	42	259	4,753	2,961	1,130
35. Cucumber	860	1,168	424	347	625	3,424	1,031	
36. Magnolia	40	1,605	1,297	220	106	3,268	122	2,418
37. Hackberry	510	399	277	260	669	2,115	157	
38. Butternut	640	239	504	244	337	1,964	633	
39. Persimmon	10		1,125	175	594	1,904	1,577	
40. Dogwood			1,000	50	323	1,373	2,584	
41. Pecan		75	367	162	486	1,090		
42. Ebony		1,000				1,000		
43. Spanish cedar	750					750		
44. Alder			20		505	525		
45. Apple					269	269	178	
46. Silverbell	194					194	395	
47. Jenisero			100		33	133	150	
48. Sassafras	4	45	50	15	12	126	16	
49. Eucalyptus					50	50	75	
50. Hornbeam					35	35		
51. Bois d'Arc			25		10	35	311	1,210
52. Madrona					25	25		
53. Coffeetree				5		5		
54. Mulberry		1		4		5	1	
55. Crabapple					4	4		
56. Ironwood				1	1	2		
57. Chinquapin					1	1		
Minor species, 1912 and 1911							1,700	4,853
Total	23,211,667	4,303,122	6,319,753	2,049,642	2,502,825	38,387,009	39,158,414	37,003,207

Table 4 shows the lumber production by States for the years 1913, 1912, and 1911, and also shows the number of active mills reporting in each year.

TABLE 4.—*Number of active lumber mills reporting and quantity of lumber sawed, by States, 1913, 1912, and 1911.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.			Lumber sawed (M feet b. m.).			Number of mills reporting idle, 1913.
	1913	1912	1911	1913	1912	1911	
United States	21,668	29,648	28,107	38,387,009	39,158,414	37,003,207	4,674
Washington	469	788	777	4,592,053	4,099,775	4,064,754	51
Louisiana	408	460	502	4,161,560	3,876,211	3,566,456	75
Mississippi	679	952	908	2,610,581	2,381,898	2,041,615	162
Oregon	406	480	522	2,098,467	1,916,160	1,803,698	125
Texas	341	450	430	2,081,471	1,902,201	1,681,080	79
North Carolina	1,531	2,418	2,071	1,957,258	2,193,308	1,798,724	395
Arkansas	808	1,145	1,127	1,911,647	1,821,811	1,777,303	168
Alabama	816	1,249	1,112	1,523,936	1,378,151	1,226,212	214
Wisconsin	612	792	771	1,493,353	1,498,876	1,761,986	137
Virginia	1,574	2,126	2,005	1,273,953	1,569,997	1,359,790	348
West Virginia	678	961	994	1,249,559	1,318,732	1,387,786	153
Michigan	532	792	796	1,222,983	1,488,827	1,466,754	96
California	141	229	222	1,183,380	1,203,059	1,207,561	84
Minnesota	354	484	467	1,149,704	1,436,726	1,485,015	87
Florida	203	397	295	1,055,047	1,067,525	983,824	64

TABLE 4.—*Number of active lumber mills reporting and quantity of lumber sawed, by States, 1913, 1912, and 1911*—Continued.

State.	Number of active mills reporting.			Lumber sawed (M feet b. m.).			Number of mills reporting idle, 1913.
	1913	1912	1911	1913	1912	1911	
Tennessee	1,155	1,567	1,536	872,311	932,572	914,579	225
Georgia	688	1,117	952	844,284	941,291	801,611	209
Maine	686	826	817	834,673	882,128	828,417	76
Pennsylvania	1,159	1,724	1,636	781,547	992,180	1,048,606	371
South Carolina	497	750	541	752,184	816,930	584,872	120
Idaho	161	202	209	652,616	713,575	765,670	57
Kentucky	1,061	1,386	1,452	541,531	641,296	632,415	249
New York	1,917	1,487	1,520	457,720	502,351	526,283	....
Missouri	844	1,210	1,112	416,608	422,470	418,586	204
Ohio	826	1,156	1,009	414,943	499,834	427,161	151
Montana	109	118	126	357,974	272,174	228,416	33
Indiana	695	978	915	332,993	401,017	360,613	145
New Hampshire	305	441	397	309,424	479,499	388,619	64
Massachusetts	312	420	430	224,580	259,329	273,317	85
Vermont	363	507	498	194,647	235,983	239,254	63
Maryland	258	404	389	140,469	174,320	144,078	10
Oklahoma	113	200	174	140,284	168,806	143,869	28
Illinois	275	463	394	102,902	122,528	96,651	96
Connecticut	177	215	218	93,730	109,251	124,661	42
Arizona	14	12	12	77,363	76,287	73,139	0
Colorado	89	135	156	74,602	88,451	95,908	75
New Mexico	28	41	47	65,818	82,650	83,728	12
New Jersey	94	146	136	27,248	34,810	28,639	23
Iowa	111	157	160	21,676	46,593	59,974	28
South Dakota	15	28	28	19,103	20,986	13,046	11
Delaware	44	86	82	18,039	28,285	23,853	15
Rhode Island	15	22	20	14,984	14,421	9,016	4
Wyoming	57	56	75	12,940	13,560	33,309	17
Utah	39	59	62	5,403	9,055	10,573	20
All other States[1]	9	12	5	19,461	22,525	11,786	3

[1] Includes Kansas, Nebraska, and Nevada.

Table 5 shows the lumber production by kinds of wood for the years 1913, 1912, and 1911, and also the per cent of increase and the per cent of distribution for each year.

TABLE 5.—*Quantity of lumber sawed, with per cent of increase and per cent of distribution, by kinds of wood, 1913, 1912, and 1911.*

Kind of wood.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).			Per cent of increase.[1]		Per cent of distribution.		
	1913	1912	1911	1912 to 1913	1911 to 1912	1913	1912	1911
Total	38,387,009	39,158,414	37,003,207	− 2.0	5.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yellow pine	14,839,363	14,737,052	12,896,706	.7	14.3	38.7	37.6	34.9
Douglas fir	5,556,096	5,175,123	5,054,243	7.4	2.4	14.5	13.2	13.7
Oak	3,211,718	3,318,952	3,098,444	− 3.2	7.1	8.4	8.5	8.4
White pine	2,568,636	3,138,227	3,230,584	−18.2	− 2.9	6.7	8.0	8.7
Hemlock	2,319,982	2,426,554	2,555,308	− 4.4	− 5.0	6.0	6.2	6.9
Western pine	1,258,528	1,219,444	1,330,700	3.2	− 8.4	3.3	3.1	3.6
Cypress	1,097,247	997,227	981,527	10.0	1.6	2.9	2.5	2.7
Spruce	1,046,816	1,238,600	1,261,728	−15.5	− 1.8	2.7	3.2	3.4
Maple	901,487	1,020,864	951,667	−11.7	7.3	2.4	2.6	2.6
Red gum	772,514	694,260	582,967	11.3	19.1	2.0	1.8	1.6
Yellow poplar	620,176	623,289	659,475	− .5	− 5.5	1.6	1.6	1.8
Redwood	510,271	496,796	489,768	2.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Chestnut	505,802	554,230	529,022	− 8.7	4.8	1.3	1.4	1.4
Larch	395,273	407,064	368,216	− 2.9	10.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
Birch	378,739	388,272	432,571	− 2.5	−10.2	1.0	1.0	1.2
Beech	365,501	435,250	403,881	−16.0	7.8	1.0	1.1	1.1
Cedar	358,444	329,000	374,925	8.9	−12.2	.9	.8	1.0
Basswood	257,102	296,717	304,621	−13.4	− 2.6	.7	.8	.8
Elm	214,532	262,141	236,108	−18.2	11.0	.6	.7	.6
Cottonwood	208,938	227,477	198,629	− 8.1	14.5	.5	.6	.5
Ash	207,816	234,548	214,398	−11.4	9.4	.5	.6	.6
Hickory	162,980	278,757	240,217	−41.5	16.0	.4	.7	.6

[1] A minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

TABLE 5.—*Quantity of lumber sawed, with per cent of increase and per cent of distribution, by kinds of wood, 1913, 1912, and 1911*—Continued.

Kind of wood.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).			Per cent of increase.		Per cent of distribution.		
	1913	1912	1911	1912 to 1913	1911 to 1912	1913	1912	1911
Sugar pine	149,926	132,416	117,987	13.2	12.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Tupelo	120,420	122,545	98,142	− 1.7	24.9	.3	.3	.3
Balsam fir	93,752	84,261	83,375	11.3	1.1	.2	.2	.2
White fir	88,109	122,613	124,307	−28.1	− 1.4	.2	.3	.3
Walnut	40,565	43,083	38,293	− 5.8	12.5	.1	.1	.1
Sycamore	30,804	49,468	42,836	−37.7	15.5	.1	.1	.1
Lodgepole pine	20,106	22,039	33,014	− 8.8	−33.2	.1	.1	.1
Minor species[1]	85,366	82,145	69,548	3.9	18.1	.2	.2	.2

[1] See Table 34 for kinds of wood included and quantities of the more important kinds.

YELLOW PINE.

Yellow-pine lumber is cut from a number of species growing east of the Rocky Mountains. Three of them furnish most of the material, although the minor species are cut to a limited extent. There is a growing tendency to purchase southern yellow pine under specifications which designate the quality of the wood desired for the purpose, irrespective of species, to avoid the present confusion at lumber inspection points. The several species with their ranges follow:

Longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) occurs on the coastal plains from extreme southeast Virginia to Texas, and in the whole Florida peninsula except the extreme southern part.

Shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*) has its range north of that of longleaf, as far as New York, but likewise extending from the Atlantic coast to Texas and Oklahoma, and running northward to southern Missouri, West Virginia, and New Jersey.

Loblolly pine (*Pinus tæda*) grows in approximately the same region as longleaf, as far north as New Jersey, but not in as large solid bodies and it is found farther north and west than longleaf pine. This and the two preceding species furnish the bulk of yellow-pine lumber.

Slash pine (*Pinus heterophylla*), sometimes called Cuban pine, ranges throughout Florida, northward to South Carolina, and westward to Mississippi.

Spruce pine (*Pinus glabra*) ranges through southern South Carolina, the southern portions of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, southeastern Louisiana and northwestern Florida.

Pond pine (*Pinus serotina*) is found along the coast and a hundred miles or so inland from southern Virginia to western Florida, but not in the southern half of the Florida peninsula.

Sand pine (*Pinus clausa*) is confined almost wholly to Florida and southern Alabama.

Scrub pine (*Pinus virginiana*) occurs from northern New Jersey to southern Indiana and southward to central Georgia.

Pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*) occurs from Georgia to New Brunswick and westward to Tennessee and Ohio.

Table Mountain pine (*Pinus pungens*) grows among the Appalachian ranges from northeastern Pennsylvania to northern Georgia.

Longleaf pine is milled mostly in the Gulf States, including Georgia and Florida. The yellow pine produced by mills in Arkansas and the lumber known commercially as North Carolina pine and coming from Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina include both loblolly pine and shortleaf pine. Slash pine (*Pinus heterophylla*), a wood of many excellent qualities, is cut to some extent in Florida and other southeastern States and is usually sold along with longleaf pine.

There are a number of yellow pines in the West which are not in the same commercial group as those of the East and South. One of them, called western yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) is specially reported in Table 11; the others are at present of little importance in the lumber output.

Table 6 shows the production of yellow pine by States in the year 1913 and also the number of active mills in each State.

TABLE 6.—*Yellow-pine lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	7,639	14,839,363	100.0
Louisiana	299	3,092,375	20.8
Mississippi	540	2,224,711	15.0
Texas	317	2,024,231	13.7
North Carolina	1,522	1,515,102	10.2
Alabama	744	1,395,059	9.4
Arkansas	467	1,174,498	7.9
Florida	193	923,873	6.2
Virginia	1,023	810,362	5.5
Georgia	671	662,043	4.5
South Carolina	492	635,426	4.3
Oklahoma	55	120,860	.8
Maryland	165	65,143	.4
Tennessee	343	60,137	.4
Missouri	130	57,023	.4
All other States[1]	678	78,520	.5

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 24; Delaware, 35; Illinois, 3; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 2; Kentucky, 195; Maine, 25; Massachusetts, 30; New Hampshire, 3; New Jersey, 46; Ohio, 25; Pennsylvania, 193; Rhode Island, 6; Vermont, 3; and West Virginia, 86.

DOUGLAS FIR.

Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) yields more lumber annually than any other single species of the United States. The best stands of timber are found in the northwestern coast States but Douglas fir is also cut to some extent in the Rocky Mountain region.

TABLE 7.—*Douglas fir lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	980	5,556,096	100.0
Washington	393	3,615,430	65.1
Oregon	319	1,675,391	30.2
California	69	132,176	2.4
Idaho	108	67,112	1.2
Montana	68	63,494	1.1
All other States[1]	23	2,493	0.0

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arizona, 2; Colorado, 7; New Mexico, 2; Utah, 4; and Wyoming, 8.

OAK.

While the sawmill statistics group all oak timber as if it were cut from a single species, there are, in fact, 50 or more kinds of oak in the United States, divided nearly equally between white and red oaks, the two classes generally recognized commercially. The bulk of oak lumber is cut from less than a dozen species. The wood of the red oaks is usually tinged with red, hence the name. The largest part of the country's oak lumber is furnished by the following trees:

White oak (*Quercus alba*) is the common tree of the name in the eastern half of the United States. It is as widely dispersed as any other.

Post oak (*Quercus minor*) has practically the same range as common white oak but is less abundant.

Bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) occurs from the northern Atlantic coast to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains in Montana, and southward to Tennessee and Texas.

Overcup or forked-leaf white oak (*Quercus lyrata*) is the most important of the southern white oaks. Its best development is in the lower Mississippi Valley.

Cow or basket oak (*Quercus michauxii*) is confined principally to the States south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.

Chestnut oak (*Quercus prinus*) ranges through the northeastern States, extending a hundred miles or more westward of the Appalachian Mountains and southward to Alabama.

The foregoing are white oaks, and are so classed in the forest and at the mill yard. The six species which follow are red oaks:

The common red oak (*Quercus rubra*) is a northern tree ranging from Nova Scotia to Nebraska and along the mountains to northern Georgia.

Texas red oak or spotted oak (*Quercus texana*) furnishes the main supply of red oak lumber in the lower Mississippi Valley.

Pin oak (*Quercus palustris*) ranges from Massachusetts southwesterly to Oklahoma.

Scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*) is a northern and northeastern tree, its habitat being bounded westward and southward by Illinois, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

Yellow or black oak (*Quercus velutina*) is found in most States east of the Rocky Mountains, but is more abundant in the North than in the South.

Willow or peach oak (*Quercus phellos*) is of commercial importance in the Southern States only, but it grows naturally as far north as New York.

TABLE 8.—*Oak lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	12,927	3,211,718	100.0
West Virginia	651	408,047	12.7
Tennessee	1,073	386,132	12.0
Arkansas	462	299,809	9.3
Kentucky	1,031	289,406	9.0
Virginia	1,158	255,109	7.9
Ohio	772	207,503	6.5
Missouri	784	197,787	6.2
North Carolina	1,007	172,972	5.4
Pennsylvania	919	166,936	5.2
Indiana	665	151,047	4.7
Mississippi	258	120,365	3.8
Louisiana	94	118,199	3.7
Alabama	383	67,655	2.1
Illinois	269	54,845	1.7
Georgia	328	45,294	1.4
Maryland	196	36,364	1.1
Texas	90	29,335	.9
Wisconsin	334	25,133	.8
New York	871	24,788	.8
South Carolina	158	20,816	.7
Connecticut	160	20,320	.6
Maine	153	16,161	.5
All other States[1]	1,111	97,695	3.0

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 5; Delaware, 30; Florida, 7; Iowa, 92; Kansas, 5; Massachusetts, 176; Michigan, 201; Minnesota, 192; Nebraska, 1; New Hampshire, 156; New Jersey, 78 Oklahoma, 79; Oregon, 10; Rhode Island, 14; Vermont, 64; and Washington, 1.

WHITE PINE.

Lumbermen group several pines as white pine in the yards, and one or more of them are reported from 28 States. Two are not the white pines of the botanists, but the lumber frequently passes as such.

White pine (*Pinus strobus*) is the most used and the best known of the white pines. It is the familiar pine of this name of the Lake States, New York, New England, the eastern Canadian Provinces, and of the Appalachian region from Pennsylvania to Georgia. Users often call it soft pine.

Norway pine (*Pinus resinosa*), sometimes called red pine, is lumbered principally in the Lake States, but also farther east. Its range is nearly coextensive with white pine, but it does not follow the mountains much south of New York. Botanically it is closely related to the yellow pines. Certain grades are frequently marked as white pine but the wood has a large market under its own name.

Jack pine (*Pinus divaricata*) is small and of no great importance as lumber, yet it helps to swell the statistics of white pine. It is found from New Brunswick to northern Indiana and Minnesota, and northward almost to the Arctic Circle. It has many local names, among them scrub pine, black pine, and in some parts of Canada has been known as cypress for 200 years.

Western white pine (*Pinus monticola*) is the principal western wood included in the output of white-pine lumber. It occurs from Montana and Idaho to British Columbia and California, but the largest output is at present credited to Idaho. It is occasionally called silver pine.

There are other western pines belonging in the white class, the best known of which is sugar pine, which is separately listed in Table 27, and is discussed on a later page of this report.

TABLE 9.—*White pine lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	4,071	2,568,636	100.0
Minnesota	139	1,027,265	40.0
Wisconsin	382	308,841	12.0
Maine	442	239,303	9.3
Idaho	38	227,845	8.9
New Hampshire	264	181,885	7.1
Massachusetts	280	121,739	4.7
Michigan	230	101,281	3.9
Washington	19	83,974	3.3
New York	1,028	66,201	2.6
Pennsylvania	478	57,102	2.2
North Carolina	162	40,710	1.6
Montana	16	24,606	1.0
Tennessee	113	17,391	0.7
Vermont	108	16,707	0.6
All other States[1]	372	53,786	2.1

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 70; Georgia, 21; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 3; Kentucky, 20; Maryland, 10; Ohio, 2; Oregon, 7; Rhode Island, 13; South Carolina, 1; Virginia, 165; West Virginia, 49; and Wyoming, 7.

HEMLOCK.

Practically all of the hemlock that reaches market in the United States comes from one eastern and one western species. The former is known simply as hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). It is a northern tree, plentiful from Maine to Minnesota, and following the mountain ranges southward to the Carolinas and Tennessee. The other species is known as western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) and is found from Montana to the Pacific coast and southward to California. A scarcer western species is the Mountain hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*), sometimes called black hemlock. It occurs among the northern Rocky Mountains and westward to the Pacific. The Carolina hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*) is likewise a mountain tree and grows in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The eastern and the western mountain hemlocks are not extensively lumbered. A reference to the States in Table 10 will reveal the output from the other two.

TABLE 10.—*Hemlock lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	4,035	2,319,982	100.0
Wisconsin	351	664,636	28.7
Michigan	323	440,430	19.0
Pennsylvania	440	328,530	14.2
Washington	105	209,184	9.0
West Virginia	114	205,604	8.9
New York	1,481	121,867	5.3
Maine	355	72,868	3.1
Oregon	32	68,218	2.9
Tennessee	73	42,260	1.8

TABLE 10.—*Hemlock lumber sawed*—Continued.

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
North Carolina	43	37,681	1.6
Vermont	248	30,827	1.3
New Hampshire	183	30,727	1.3
All other States[1]	287	67,150	2.9

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: California, 1; Connecticut, 50; Georgia, 2; Idaho, 3; Kentucky, 49; Maryland, 10; Massachusetts, 108; Minnesota, 5; Montana, 3; New Jersey, 3; Ohio, 12; and Virginia, 41.

WESTERN PINE.

Western pine is the western yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) which covers a range of a million square miles from the Rocky Mountains westward to the coast, and northward into Canada and southward into Mexico. It is frequently called California white pine, New Mexico white pine, and western soft pine. It is sufficiently soft and light to make it a strong competitor of white pine for many purposes.

TABLE 11.—*Western pine lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	728	1,258,528	100.0
California	98	317,053	25.2
Oregon	142	216,665	17.2
Washington	141	192,663	15.3
Idaho	113	177,703	14.1
Montana	68	120,414	9.6
Arizona	14	76,346	6.1
New Mexico	28	64,404	5.1
Colorado	54	48,745	3.9
All other States[1]	70	44,535	3.5

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Nevada, 1; South Dakota, 15; Utah, 27; and Wyoming, 27.

CYPRESS.

Bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) is the source of the cypress lumber sawed in the United States. It is a southern tree, ranging from Delaware to Texas near the coast, and along the valleys of rivers many miles inland. It follows the Mississippi and the Ohio into Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana.

TABLE 12.—*Cypress lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	607	1,097,247	100.0
Louisiana	94	744,581	67.9
Florida	41	100,723	9.2
Georgia	57	74,818	6.8
South Carolina	43	39,895	3.6
Arkansas	98	35,964	3.3
Missouri	49	28,814	2.6
Mississippi	54	25,782	2.3
North Carolina	62	19,213	1.8
Tennessee	44	14,502	1.3
All other States[1]	65	12,955	1.2

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 6; Illinois, 15; Indiana, 2; Kentucky, 17; Maryland, 2; Oklahoma, 2; Texas, 8; and Virginia, 13.

SPRUCE.

While there are a number of spruces largely cut for lumber, two furnish the greater portion. Red spruce (*Picea rubens*) is the principal source of spruce lumber in New England, New York, and West Virginia, while Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) is lumbered on the northern Pacific coast. In the Northeast black spruce (*Picea mariana*) undoubtedly is cut to a small extent for lumber, while white spruce (*Picea canadensis*) furnishes practically all of the lumber cut in the Lake States. In the Rocky Mountain region Engelmann spruce (*Picea engelmanni*) is the source of spruce lumber. Table 13 shows the production of spruce by States.

TABLE 13.—*Spruce lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	1,547	1,046,816	100.0
Maine	398	371,448	35.5
Washington	63	214,843	20.5
West Virginia	26	134,993	12.9
Oregon	26	74,198	7.1
Vermont	250	52,030	5.0
New Hampshire	127	43,890	4.2
Massachusetts	33	39,198	3.7
New York	325	35,490	3.4
Minnesota	89	31,883	3.1
Colorado	41	13,976	1.3
All other States[1]	169	34,864	3.3

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arizona, 1; California, 11; Connecticut, 2; Idaho, 7; Kentucky, 1; Michigan, 57; Montana, 17; New Mexico, 7; North Carolina, 2; Pennsylvania, 7; Tennessee, 1; Utah, 7; Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 33; and Wyoming, 12.

MAPLE.

Several species of maple are cut for lumber in this country, but mills usually report them as one, or, at most, distinguish the wood as hard and soft. Maple lumber in the United States is sawed chiefly from the following species:

Sugar or hard maple (*Acer saccharum*) is more abundant than any other. It grows in all States east of the Mississippi River, and in the first tier of States west of that stream from Minnesota to Texas.

Silver or soft maple (*Acer saccharinum*) has approximately the same range as sugar maple.

Red maple (*Acer rubrum*) is found in all States east of Montana, Wyoming, and Texas.

Eastern species of minor importance are mountain maple (*Acer spicatum*), striped maple (*Acer pennsylvanicum*), and box elder (*Acer negundo*), while the Oregon maple (*Acer macrophyllum*) is cut in the Pacific Coast States.

TABLE 14.—*Maple lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	5,060	901,487	100.0
Michigan	402	402,585	44.7
Wisconsin	359	127,965	14.2
New York	1,172	71,554	8.0
West Virginia	188	69,369	7.7
Pennsylvania	577	58,857	6.5
Ohio	499	36,272	4.0
Indiana	391	29,126	3.2
Vermont	234	27,913	3.1
Missouri	142	11,999	1.3
All other States[1]	1,096	65,847	7.3

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 4; Arkansas, 36; Connecticut, 54; Delaware, 5; Georgia, 4; Illinois, 90; Iowa, 42; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 147; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 159; Maryland, 24; Massachusetts, 86; Minnesota, 33; Mississippi, 14; New Hampshire, 117; New Jersey, 15; North Carolina, 77; Oklahoma, 2; Oregon, 5; Rhode Island, 6; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 86; Texas, 2; Virginia, 75; and Washington, 1.

RED GUM.

There is but one red gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) in the United States. What is commercially known as "sap gum" is the sapwood of this tree. Its range is in the south, principally in the States of the lower Mississippi Valley; but on the Atlantic coast it grows northward to Connecticut, and in the Mississippi Valley to Missouri and Illinois. Its southwestern limit is in Texas and its southeastern in Florida.

TABLE 15.—*Red gum lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	2,266	772,514	100.0
Arkansas	261	250,055	32.4
Mississippi	165	135,135	17.5
Louisiana	67	61,404	7.9
Missouri	124	59,378	7.7
Tennessee	275	55,620	7.2
North Carolina	167	38,879	5.0
South Carolina	62	31,440	4.1
Kentucky	263	23,943	3.1
Virginia	158	21,315	2.8
Georgia	69	19,367	2.5
Alabama	83	19,013	2.5
Texas	45	13,377	1.7
Florida	13	12,477	1.6
Indiana	182	11,491	1.5
All other States[1]	332	19,620	2.5

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Delaware, 16; Illinois, 91; Maryland, 60; New Jersey, 9; New York, 2; Ohio, 75; Oklahoma, 7; Pennsylvania, 24; and West Virginia, 48.

YELLOW POPLAR.

Yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) is sometimes known as white wood, poplar, or tulip poplar. Its range extends from southern New England to southern Michigan, and southward to Arkansas and Florida. The best growth is found among the mountains of Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia.

TABLE 16.—*Yellow poplar lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	4,099	620,176	100.0
West Virginia	393	156,188	25.2
Tennessee	678	112,666	18.2
Kentucky	607	81,207	13.1
Virginia	503	55,537	9.0
North Carolina	462	51,724	8.3
Ohio	311	47,904	7.7
Georgia	162	30,005	4.8
Alabama	148	25,015	4.0
Indiana	263	13,441	2.2
South Carolina	76	12,494	2.0
Pennsylvania	206	11,537	1.9
Mississippi	78	11,281	1.8
All other States[1]	212	11,177	1.8

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arkansas, 10; Florida, 7; Illinois, 24; Louisiana, 5; Massachusetts, 11; Michigan, 18; Missouri, 12; New Jersey, 25; Connecticut, 33; Delaware, 8; and Maryland, 59.

REDWOOD.

Two closely related trees supply the redwood lumber on the market in this country. Both are confined to California, one in the Sierra Nevada Mountains and the other near the coast. The bigtree (*Sequoia washingtoniana*) is the largest tree species in this country, and that which is commonly known as redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) is but little smaller. Most of the lumber is cut from the latter. The whole cut is produced in California, and no tabulated statement is necessary to show it. The total cut in 1913 was 510,271,000 feet.

CHESTNUT.

There is only one species of chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) native in the United States. Its northern range extends from southern Maine to southern Michigan, thence to southern Indiana, central Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. It grows southward in the Atlantic States to Georgia.

TABLE 17.—*Chestnut lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	3,276	505,802	100.0
West Virginia	347	136,283	27.0
Pennsylvania	623	70,696	14.0
Tennessee	342	58,201	11.5
Connecticut	169	47,236	9.3
Virginia	307	46,573	9.2
North Carolina	164	44,129	8.7
Kentucky	234	21,444	4.2
Massachusetts	140	21,226	4.2
New York	577	16,684	3.3
Ohio	145	12,069	2.4
Maryland	90	11,254	2.2
New Jersey	55	10,129	2.0
All other States[1]	83	9,878	2.0

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 7; Delaware, 2; Georgia, 8; Indiana, 21; Maine, 1; Michigan, 1; New Hampshire, 27; Rhode Island, 15; and Vermont, 1.

LARCH.

Two species of larch are cut into lumber, but the eastern species is generally called tamarack (*Larix laricina*). The latter is found in the northern tier of States from Minnesota to Maine and in eastern Canada. The western larch (*Larix occidentalis*) is native to Montana, Idaho, Washington, and British Columbia. Both are needle-leaf trees, which annually shed their foliage.

TABLE 18.—*Larch lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	557	395,273	100.0
Montana	49	137,703	34.8
Idaho	50	119,714	30.3
Washington	54	39,277	9.9
Minnesota	112	35,455	9.0
Wisconsin	132	26,008	6.6
Oregon	31	21,228	5.4
Michigan	112	15,721	4.0
All other States[1]	17	167	.0

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Indiana, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New York, 8; Iowa, 2; Maine, 2; Ohio, 1; and Vermont, 1.

BIRCH.

While there are several species of birch in the United States, two furnish the bulk of the lumber produced and the species are seldom separated in the trade. Yellow birch (*Betula lutea*) is the principal source of lumber in New England, New York, and the Lake States, while sweet birch (*Betula lenta*) is the principal species cut in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The ranges of these species overlap and therefore each is cut to a small extent in the region where the other is most important. In northern New England paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*) is an important source of material for spools, toothpicks, and novelties, but a great deal is not cut into lumber.

Sweet or cherry birch (*Betula lenta*) ranges from Newfoundland to western Ontario and southward into Indiana and Illinois, and among the mountains to Kentucky and Tennessee. It is sometimes known as wintergreen birch.

Yellow birch (*Betula lutea*) has the same eastern range as the foregoing, but extends farther west and northwest.

River birch (*Betula nigra*) ranges over the Southern States, and is found in New England and New York. It is poorer in color and figure than the other birches, but is sometimes cut for lumber.

Paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*) is confined to the northern tier of States east of Minnesota principally, and is very abundant in Michigan, Wisconsin, New York, New England, and Canada.

Mountain birch (*Betula occidentalis*) is sawed in lumber to a moderate extent on the Pacific coast.

White birch (*Betula populifolia*) is a minor timber tree in New England and farther northeast in Canada.

TABLE 19.—*Birch lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	2,218	378,739	100.0
Wisconsin	292	164,612	43.5
Michigan	161	51,814	13.7
Maine	262	40,842	10.8
Vermont	234	31,608	8.3
New York	549	28,569	7.5
West Virginia	67	16,899	4.4
New Hampshire	128	14,732	3.9
Pennsylvania	232	13,152	3.5
Minnesota	71	4,532	1.2
Massachusetts	60	3,733	1.0
Maryland	6	2,553	.7
All other States [1]	156	5,693	1.5

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arkansas, 3; California, 1; Connecticut, 31; Illinois, 10; Indiana, 11; Iowa, 10; Kentucky, 8; Missouri, 24; New Jersey 3; North Carolina, 20; Ohio, 8; Rhode Island, 1; Tennessee, 9; and Virginia, 17.

BEECH.

There is only one kind of beech native to the United States (*Fagus atropunicea*). It is found in all States east of the Mississippi, and from Missouri southward it is found west of that river. Beech lumber is cut in nearly all the hardwood-producing States.

TABLE 20.—*Beech lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	3,696	365,501	100.0
Michigan	269	86,637	23.7
Indiana	470	54,827	15.0
New York	821	40,313	11.0
Pennsylvania	402	38,700	10.6
West Virginia	182	37,937	10.4
Ohio	492	33,763	9.2
Kentucky	348	26,026	7.1
Vermont	160	14,825	4.1
Tennessee	161	10,268	2.8
New Hampshire	74	6,908	1.9
All other States [1]	317	15,297	4.2

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 2; Connecticut, 16; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 25; Iowa, 3; Louisiana, 3; Maine, 71; Maryland, 16; Massachusetts, 35; Minnesota, 2; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 4; New Jersey, 3; North Carolina, 34; Rhode Island, 1; Texas, 3; Virginia, 53; and Wisconsin, 27.

CEDAR.

A number of species contributing to the country's lumber supply are grouped under the common name cedar, though the relationship between some of them is not very close.

Incense cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*) grows among the mountains of Oregon and California.

Port Orford cedar (*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana*) is confined to a restricted area of northwestern California and southwestern Oregon.

Yellow cedar (*Chamæcyparis nootkatensis*) is a Pacific coast species extending from Alaska southward through British Columbia into Washington.

Red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) ranges through nearly the whole region east of the Rocky Mountains in the United States.

There are no fewer than 10 closely related cedars, usually called junipers, most of them being native to the Rocky Mountain region and farther west.

Northern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), often called arborvitæ, is most abundant in the Lake States, but it extends to New England and southward along the Appalachian Mountains to eastern Tennessee.

Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) is much more used for shingles than for lumber in the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, where the chief supply grows. It is called giant cedar and western cedar in commerce.

Southern white cedar (*Chamæcyparis thyoides*) ranges in deep swamps from New Jersey to Florida, and is called swamp cedar in some parts of its range and juniper in others. All cedars are valuable for poles and posts, and some of them are more used for these purposes than for lumber.

The most important contributions to the lumber supply are the following: Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), northern white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), and southern white cedar (*Chamæcyparis thyoides*). Red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) is of considerable importance as a material for pencils. In the Pacific Coast States incense cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*), Port Orford cedar (*Chamæcyparis lawsoniana*), and yellow cedar (*Chamæcyparis nootkatensis*) are lumbered to a small extent.

TABLE 21.—*Cedar lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	508	358,444	100.0
Washington	122	233,443	65.1
Idaho	12	23,307	6.5
California	28	22,056	6.2
Oregon	51	21,902	6.1
Virginia	7	16,558	4.6
Tennessee	44	7,982	2.2
Maine	46	7,005	2.0
North Carolina	59	5,167	1.5
Wisconsin	20	4,403	1.2
Kentucky	11	2,202	.6
All other States [1]	108	14,419	4.0

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 4; Arkansas, 3; Connecticut, 5; Delaware, 2; Indiana, 1; Maryland, 5; Massachusetts, 12; Michigan, 18; Minnesota, 11; Missouri, 2; Montana, 2; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 21; New York, 4; Pennsylvania, 1; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 7; Texas, 1; Vermont, 5; and West Virginia, 2.

BASSWOOD.

Three kinds of basswood contribute to the lumber cut of the country, but no distinction between them is made at the mill or in the market. Common basswood (*Tilia americana*) is best developed in the Lake States, white basswood (*Tilia hetrophylla*) among the mountain ranges in West Virginia and southward, and downy basswood (*Tilia pubescens*) is found, though scarce, from North Carolina to Arkansas. All three of these overlap the boundaries here named, and in some regions all are found occupying the same area. At least one-half of the States furnish basswood logs for sawmills.

TABLE 22.—*Basswood lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	3,336	257,102	100.0
Wisconsin	375	91,670	35.7
Michigan	277	39,265	15.3
West Virginia	165	31,623	12.3
New York	1,183	24,818	9.6
Ohio	205	8,784	3.4
Tennessee	99	8,703	3.4
Kentucky	130	8,404	3.3
Minnesota	124	8,084	3.1
Virginia	74	6,231	2.4
North Carolina	65	6,180	2.4
Indiana	121	5,615	2.2
Vermont	128	5,317	2.1
Pennsylvania	174	5,237	2.0
All other States [1]	216	7,171	2.8

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 7; Arkansas, 1; Connecticut, 14; Georgia, 3; Illinois, 12; Iowa, 46; Kansas, 1; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 56; Maryland, 10; Massachusetts, 17; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 23; New Hampshire, 17; New Jersey, 2; and Texas, 3.

ELM.

Lumbermen recognize soft and rock elm, the latter name being frequently applied to tough wood cut from any elm species. Soft gray or white elm (*Ulmus americana*) is most widely dispersed and is more abundant than all the others combined. It is found in all States east of the Rocky Mountains and furnishes the large part of the elm lumber reported.

Cork or the true rock elm (*Ulmus racemosa*) is found growing across the northern States from New England to Nebraska and as far south as Missouri and Tennessee.

Slippery elm (*Ulmus pubescens*) covers the eastern half of the United States, but is nowhere plentiful. It is often called red elm.

Wing elm (*Ulmus alata*) and cedar elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*) are confined to the States of the lower Mississippi.

TABLE 23.—*Elm lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	3,034	214,532	100.0
Wisconsin	315	52,307	24.4
Michigan	305	45,415	21.2
Indiana	307	20,624	9.6
Ohio	322	19,345	9.0
Missouri	243	13,648	6.4
Arkansas	69	11,815	5.5
New York	758	11,016	5.1
Tennessee	124	9,219	4.3
Mississippi	43	6,750	3.1
Minnesota	35	5,752	2.7
Kentucky	93	3,760	1.8
Illinois	126	3,656	1.7
Iowa	82	3,263	1.5
Louisiana	22	2,860	1.3
All other States [1]	190	5,102	2.4

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 6; Connecticut, 7; Georgia, 5; Kansas, 4; Maine, 13; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 8; Nebraska, 1; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 4; North Carolina, 11; Oklahoma, 16; Pennsylvania, 48; South Carolina, 4; Texas, 9; Vermont, 34; Virginia, 5; and West Virginia, 9.

COTTONWOOD.

Cottonwood lumber is cut from a group of trees which are known under various names in the regions where they grow. Among them are the common cottonwood, balm of Gilead, and aspen or popple, which are the most important east of the Rocky Mountains, and black cottonwood on the Pacific coast.

Common cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) furnishes the bulk of the lumber. It is found in the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains and is lumbered in all parts of its range.

Swamp cottonwood (*Populus hetrophylla*) is best developed in the lower Mississippi Valley States, but it grows naturally in the Atlantic States and in the Ohio Valley.

Aspen or popple (*Populus tremuloides*) is often designated as poplar in the Lake States, where much of it grows. It is found growing in various localities from Maine to California and far northward in British America. Saw logs cut from aspen are usually small.

Large-toothed aspen (*Populus grandidentata*) is not usually distinguished from the other. It ranges from Nova Scotia to Minnesota and along the mountains to Tennessee and North Carolina.

Balm of Gilead (*Populus balsamifera*) is commonly known as balm in the factory and lumberyard. Its range includes Maine and Oregon and most of the States between, and also a large part of British America.

Western or black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*) ranges near the Pacific coast from Alaska to southern California. It is the largest of the cottonwoods.

Small quantities of lumber are cut from two foreign cottonwoods which have been introduced in this country, the white poplar (*Populus alba*), also called silver and English poplar, and the black or lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra*).

TABLE 24.—*Cottonwood lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	1,004	208,938	100.0
Arkansas	48	61,345	29.4
Mississippi	39	58,395	27.9
Louisiana	29	23,126	11.1
Tennessee	21	12,314	5.9
Minnesota	96	8,186	3.9
Texas	11	7,425	3.5
Missouri	103	7,175	3.4
Iowa	79	4,575	2.2
Michigan	45	3,095	1.5
Oklahoma	20	2,634	1.3
Florida	3	2,396	1.1
Kentucky	13	2,066	1.0
All other States[1]	497	16,206	7.8

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[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 2; Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 4; Georgia, 2; Idaho, 4; Illinois, 37; Indiana, 38; Kansas, 4; Maine, 29; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 7; Montana, 5; Nebraska, 2; New Hampshire, 13; New York, 202; North Carolina, 3; Ohio, 36; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 3; South Carolina, 4; Utah, 5; Vermont, 48; Washington, 3; and Wisconsin, 40.

ASH.

Of more than a dozen species of ash growing in the United States three kinds of ash are important sources of lumber. White ash (*Fraxinus americana*) is the most valuable and is cut mostly in the central hardwood States and Northeast and to some extent in the Lake States. A great deal of the ash lumber cut in the Lake States comes from the black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*), while the same species is cut to considerable extent in the Northeast. Green ash (*Fraxinus lanceolata*) is the principal source of ash lumber in the Southern States. In the Pacific Coast States Oregon ash (*Fraxinus oregona*) is sometimes cut, while red ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) is used to a limited extent in the East.

TABLE 25.—*Ash lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	3,348	207,816	100.0
Arkansas	92	31,019	14.9
Tennessee	170	22,943	11.0
Louisiana	47	17,473	8.4
Indiana	233	15,517	7.5
Ohio	295	12,967	6.2
Wisconsin	184	12,858	6.2
Missouri	87	10,969	5.3
New York	927	9,928	4.8
Mississippi	65	9,914	4.8
West Virginia	82	9,761	4.7
Kentucky	161	9,066	4.3
Michigan	184	8,681	4.2
Pennsylvania	186	5,742	2.8
Maine	92	3,514	1.7
Texas	20	3,371	1.6
Georgia	23	3,088	1.5
All other States[1]	500	21,005	10.1

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 18; California, 1; Connecticut, 51; Delaware, 1; Florida, 8; Illinois, 41; Iowa, 14; Kansas, 1; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 32; Minnesota, 67; New Hampshire, 21; New Jersey, 6; North Carolina, 65; Oklahoma, 17; Oregon, 4; Rhode Island, 6; South Carolina, 13; Vermont, 90; and Virginia, 38.

HICKORY.

Ten or more kinds of hickory are cut in this country, and the trees grow naturally nowhere else in the world. The wood of all species is valuable, but most of that in use is cut from five or six species, which are shagbark (*Hicoria ovata*), shellbark (*Hicoria laciniosa*), pignut (*Hicoria glabra*), bitternut (*Hicoria minima*), and mockernut (*Hicoria alba*). One or more of these hickories are found in every State in the eastern part of the United States, and the wood is also abundant in Missouri and Arkansas. The hickory growing in the Ohio Valley and along tributary streams supplies the bulk of that in use. The industries which use the largest quantities of hickory secure it in the form of blanks, squares, or billets, rather than in the form of lumber.

TABLE 26.—*Hickory lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	2,579	162,980	100.0
Arkansas	138	26,750	16.4
Tennessee	225	26,678	16.4
Kentucky	217	17,583	10.8
Ohio	362	15,545	9.5
Indiana	301	12,919	7.9
Louisiana	22	10,639	6.5
Mississippi	48	10,625	6.5
West Virginia	148	9,262	5.7
Missouri	159	8,020	4.9
Illinois	120	5,124	3.2
Pennsylvania	192	4,578	2.8
All other States [1]	647	15,257	9.4

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 35; Connecticut, 52; Delaware, 3; Florida, 2; Georgia, 28; Iowa, 22; Kansas, 3; Maine, 1; Maryland, 20; Massachusetts, 5; Michigan, 26; Minnesota, 4; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 16; New York, 255; North Carolina, 77; Oklahoma, 11; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 6; Texas, 9; Virginia, 64; and Wisconsin, 5.

SUGAR PINE.

Sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*), the largest pine in the United States, grows in California and Oregon, chiefly in the former State. The wood closely resembles white pine, and the uses of the two are similar. Botanically it is a white or soft pine.

TABLE 27.—*Sugar pine lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	45	149,926	100.0
California	40	147,023	98.1
Oregon	5	2,903	1.9

TUPELO.

Four species contribute to the output of tupelo lumber, but the bulk of the product is cut from cotton gum (*Nyssa aquatica*). It is a tree which flourishes best in deep swamps in the coast region of the Southern States or along the lowlands of large rivers from southern Virginia to Texas.

Water gum (*Nyssa biflora*), ranging from Maryland to Florida and west to Alabama, and sour tupelo or wild limetree (*Nyssa ogeche*), found in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, are cut for lumber to a small extent.

Black gum or pepperidge (*Nyssa sylvatica*) ranges throughout the South and northward to Maine and Michigan, and is cut in North Carolina, Virginia, and other States north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.

TABLE 28.—*Tupelo lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	241	120,420	100.0
Louisiana	47	71,046	59.0
North Carolina	24	10,726	8.9
Alabama	9	8,835	7.3
Florida	9	7,603	6.3
South Carolina	16	5,461	4.5
Virginia	10	5,202	4.3
Illinois	7	3,063	2.6
All other States [1]	119	8,484	7.1

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arkansas, 14; Connecticut, 1; Georgia, 6; Indiana, 11; Kentucky, 17; Mississippi, 15; Missouri, 9; Ohio, 6; Pennsylvania, 1; Tennessee, 26; Texas, 2, and West Virginia, 11.

BALSAM FIR.

One species furnishes practically all of the balsam-fir lumber produced. This species is the common balsam (*Abies balsamea*), which is lumbered in the Northeast, in Pennsylvania, and in the Lake States. This species is also cut in the southern Appalachian Mountains with frazer fir (*Abies fraseri*).

TABLE 29.—*Balsam fir lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	509	93,752	100.0
Maine	243	67,007	71.5
Minnesota	76	10,058	10.7
Vermont	73	5,896	6.3
Michigan	40	4,113	4.4
New Hampshire	28	3,148	3.4
Wisconsin	34	2,764	2.9
All other States [1]	15	766	.8

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Illinois, 1; Massachusetts, 4; and New York, 10.

WHITE FIR.

White fir (*Abies concolor*) is a distinct botanical species growing in practically all of the Western States and is the principal source of commercial white-fir lumber. Other species reported by sawmills under the same name are grand fir (*Abies grandis*), lovely fir (*Abies amabilis*), noble fir (*Abies nobilis*), and red fir (*Abies magnifica*).

TABLE 30.—*White fir lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	126	88,109	100.0
California	36	47,695	54.1
Idaho	25	28,231	32.0
Oregon	25	7,735	8.8
Montana	6	2,330	2.7
Washington	13	1,323	1.5
All other States [1]	21	795	0.9

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Arizona, 1; Colorado, 6; New Mexico, 1; Utah, 8; and Wyoming, 5.

WALNUT.

Although three walnut trees, exclusive of butternut, are native of the United States, the whole of the walnut lumber is cut from the common black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), which abounds throughout the eastern half of the country, extending from the Atlantic to the edge of the treeless plains west of the Mississippi River. The small Mexican walnut (*Juglans rupestris*) grows in Texas, and another, which is also small, is the California walnut (*Juglans californica*).

TABLE 31.—*Walnut lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	895	40,565	100.0
Indiana	191	10,194	25.1
Ohio	107	7,164	17.6
Missouri	114	7,047	17.4
Tennessee	94	3,926	9.7
Illinois	31	3,890	9.6
Kentucky	110	3,450	8.5
Arkansas	10	2,064	5.1
All other States [1]	238	2,830	7.0

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 3; Connecticut, 2; Georgia, 2; Iowa, 27; Kansas, 3; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 5; Michigan, 9; Minnesota, 2; Nebraska, 1; New Jersey, 1; New York, 5; North Carolina, 27; Oklahoma, 10; Pennsylvania, 30; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 4; Virginia, 40; West Virginia, 50; and Wisconsin, 6.

SYCAMORE.

A single species of sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) furnishes the lumber of this name in the United States. It ranges from southern New England to Nebraska and southward to the Gulf of Mexico. One small species of sycamore in Arizona and another in California are seldom sawed for lumber.

TABLE 32.—*Sycamore lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	659	30,804	100.0
Arkansas	31	11,663	37.9
Missouri	140	3,840	12.5
Tennessee	37	3,586	11.6
Indiana	129	3,519	11.4
Kentucky	84	2,652	8.6
Ohio	70	2,018	6.6
Illinois	64	1,309	4.2
All other States [1]	104	2,217	7.2

[1] Includes establishments distributed as follows: Alabama, 2; Connecticut, 3; Georgia, 6; Iowa, 2; Kansas, 3; Louisiana, 3; Maryland, 5; Michigan, 7; Mississippi, 4; New Jersey, 1; New York, 3; North Carolina, 17; Oklahoma, 15; Pennsylvania, 7; South Carolina, 3; Texas, 1; Virginia, 14; and West Virginia, 8.

LODGEPOLE PINE.

Lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) is a slow-growing tree dispersed over much of the regions between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast. It is inclined to take possession of tracts laid bare by fire, where it grows in heavy stands.

TABLE 33.—*Lodgepole pine lumber sawed.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Quantity (M feet b. m.).	Per cent of distribution.
United States	82	20,106	100.0
Colorado	19	10,410	51.8
Wyoming	27	6,998	34.8
Montana	16	1,199	6.0
Idaho	16	1,009	5.0
Utah	4	490	2.4

MINOR SPECIES.

Some of the species listed in Table 34 are native, others foreign. Logs of the latter are brought to this country and are converted into lumber at sawmills located in the States designated in the table.

Mahogany (*Swietenia mahagoni*) comes from tropical America. Other woods passing for mahogany come from Africa, South America, India, and the Philippines.

Cherry (*Prunus serotina*) grows in western New York, Pennsylvania, and southward among the mountains, and westward to the States beyond the Mississippi.

Buckeye (*Æsculus octandra*) is the common tree cut for lumber of this name. It is often known as yellow buckeye. Ohio buckeye (*Æsculus glabra*) is occasionally cut for lumber; but the buckeye lumber frequently goes to market as "poplar saps," or as the sapwood of yellow poplar.

Locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*) has been widely planted, but its natural range lies in the region from Pennsylvania to Georgia. Honey locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos*) and water locust (*Gleditsia aquatica*) are sometimes listed as locust lumber in mill yards. Both are most plentiful south of the Ohio River and west of the mountains.

Black willow (*Salix nigra*) is the principal one of several willows occasionally sawed into lumber. It is best developed in the lower Mississippi Valley.

Cucumber (*Magnolia acuminata*) occurs from New York to Illinois and south to Alabama and Arkansas.

Magnolia (*Magnolia fœtida*) is the tree known in the South as evergreen or laurel-leafed magnolia. The magnolia lumber of commerce is usually cut from this species, though there are three or four kindred species in the South which are sawed in small amounts.

Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) and sugarberry (*Celtis mississippiensis*) are listed without distinction as hackberry lumber. Both occur in the lower Mississippi Valley States and westward, and hackberry is scattered over most of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, but in many regions is very scarce.

Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) ranges from New Brunswick to Georgia and from Dakota to Arkansas.

Persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*) is found chiefly in the Southern States, but it grows northward to Kansas and Connecticut.

Dogwood (*Cornus florida*) is too small for saw logs, but is cut into billets suitable for shuttle makers. The principal supply comes from Tennessee, Kentucky, the Carolinas, and Virginia, but its range covers the eastern half of the United States.

Pecan (*Hicoria pecan*) is a hickory with wood inferior to the commercial hickories. It is a southern species more valuable for nuts than lumber.

Ebony is foreign. Several trees belonging to the same family as persimmon produce the wood.

Two alders are sawed for lumber—red alder (*Alnus oregona*) and white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*)—both native of the Pacific coast.

Applewood is cut from many varieties of apple of planted stock.

Bois d'Arc, or Osage orange (*Toxylon pomiferum*), has been widely planted, but its native home is in Texas and Oklahoma.

Chinquapin (*Castanea pumila*) ranges from Pennsylvania to Florida and westward to Texas. Sometimes lumber which is listed as chinquapin is chinquapin oak (*Quercus acuminata*), which occupies much the same range.

Coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioicus*) is found scattered over much of the eastern half of the United States, but is most abundant in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Crabapple is a term applied to a number of species in the eastern half of the country, but the sweet crab (*Pyrus coronaria*) is the best known.

Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*) is an Australian tree which is growing successfully from plantings in California. More than 50 other species of eucalyptus are growing in California, several of which are sometimes converted into timber locally.

Hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*) is found from Nova Scotia to Texas.

Ironwood is a term applied to so many woods, both domestic and foreign, that the word is meaningless in determining the species referred to. It is often applied to lignum-vitæ.

Jenisero, prima vera, and white mahogany (*Tabebuia donnell-smithii*) are different names for the same species, which grows in southern Mexico and Central America.

Mulberry (*Morus rubra*) ranges through most of the eastern half of the United States.

Madrona (*Arbutus menziesii*) is a tree of the Pacific Coast States.

Sassafras (*Sassafras sassafras*) is native from Massachusetts to Texas, but is best developed in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas.

Silverbell (*Mohrodendron carolinum*) is found in the mountains of West Virginia and southward and westward to Florida and Texas.

TABLE 34.—*Minor species of lumber.*

Kind.	Quantity sawed (M feet b. m.).	Principal States reporting.
Total	85,366	
Mahogany	36,261	California, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.
Cherry	14,126	Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.
Buckeye	6,422	Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.
Locust	5,507	Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.
Willow	4,753	Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wisconsin.
Cucumber	3,424	Kentucky, Maryland, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.
Magnolia	3,268	Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.
Hackberry	2,115	Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Tennessee.
Butternut	1,964	Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.
Persimmon	1,904	Arkansas, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.
Dogwood	1,373	Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.
Pecan	1,090	Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas.
Ebony	1,000	Illinois.
All other kinds[1]	2,159	Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, and Washington.

[1] Includes alder, apple, bois d'arc, chinquapin, coffeetree, crabapple, eucalyptus, hornbeam, ironwood, jenisero, madrona, mulberry, sassafras, silverbell, and Spanish cedar.

DETAILED SUMMARY.

Table 35 brings together all the figures which have been presented regarding the production of lumber, and shows separately for hardwoods and softwoods the amounts of each kind of wood cut in each State, together with totals for each kind of wood and each State.

TABLE 35.—*Number of active lumber mills reporting and quantity of lumber sawed (M feet b. m.), by States, 1913.*

State.	Number of active mills reporting.	Aggregate.	Softwoods.														
			Total	Yellow pine.	Douglas fir.	White pine.	Hemlock.	Western pine.	Cypress.	Spruce.	Redwood.	Larch (tamarack).	Cedar.	Sugar pine.	Balsam fir.	White fir.	Lodgepole pine.
Alabama	816	1,523,936	1,398,005	1,395,059					1,941				1,005				
Arizona	14	77,368	77,363		680			76,346		112						225	
Arkansas	808	1,911,647	1,210,570	1,174,498					35,964				108				
California	141	1,183,380	1,178,768		132,176		680	317,053		1,814	510,271		22,056	147,023		47,695	
Colorado	89	74,602	74,356		942	250		48,745		13,976						33	10,410
Connecticut	177	93,730	18,125	1,393		11,626	4,931			75			100				
Delaware	44	18,039	13,764	13,753									11				
Florida	203	1,055,047	1,024,596	923,873					100,723								
Georgia	688	844,284	740,039	662,043		3,123	55		74,818								
Idaho	161	652,616	651,736		67,112	227,845	6,505	177,703		310		119,714	23,307			28,231	1,009
Illinois	275	102,902	4,510	410					3,965						135		
Indiana	695	332,993	239	17		9			185			20	8				
Iowa	111	21,676	5,045	22		5,016						7					
Kansas	6	509															
Kentucky	1,061	541,531	36,644	20,572		1,151	11,456		1,218	45			2,202				
Louisiana	408	4,161,560	3,836,956	3,092,375					744,581								
Maine	686	834,673	759,754	2,023		239,303	72,868			371,448		100	7,005		67,007		
Maryland	258	140,469	75,140	65,143		303	9,048		510				136				
Massachusetts	312	224,580	176,555	2,491		121,739	12,377			39,198			480		270		
Michigan	532	1,222,983	572,218			101,281	440,430			9,791		15,721	882		4,113		
Minnesota	354	1,149,704	1,106,911			1,027,265	475			31,883		35,455	1,775		10,058		
Mississippi	679	2,610,581	2,250,493	2,224,711					25,782								
Missouri	844	416,608	93,778	57,023					28,814				7,941				
Montana	109	357,974	357,747		63,494	24,606	298	120,414		7,623		137,703	80			2,330	1,199
New Hampshire	305	309,424	261,973	2,310		181,885	30,727			43,890		3	10		3,148		
New Jersey	94	27,248	8,564	7,184			275						1,105				
New Mexico	28	65,818	65,818		51			64,404		1,344						19	
New York	1,917	457,720	223,968			66,201	121,867			35,493		24	22		361		
North Carolina	1,531	1,957,258	1,617,973	1,515,102		40,710	37,681		19,213	100			5,167				
Ohio	826	414,943	2,933	1,150		120	1,660					3					
Oklahoma	113	140,284	120,927	120,860					67								
Oregon	406	2,098,467	2,090,592		1,675,391	2,352	68,218	216,665		74,198		21,228	21,902	2,903		7,735	
Pennsylvania	1,159	781,547	401,090	15,271		57,102	328,530			159			28				
Rhode Island	15	14,984	5,240	785		4,430							25				
South Carolina	497	752,184	675,550	635,426		10			39,895				219				
South Dakota	15	19,103	19,103					19,103									
Tennessee	1,155	872,311	144,572	60,137		17,391	42,260		14,502	2,300			7,982				
Texas	341	2,081,471	2,025,984	2,024,231					1,748				5				
Utah	39	5,403	5,337		258			3,619		577						393	490
Vermont	363	194,647	106,335	476		16,707	30,827			52,030		10	389		5,896		

Virginia	1,574	1,273,953	864,008	810,362	...	14,077	19,390	...	3,321	300	...	...	16,558	...	...	...	...
Washington	469	4,592,053	4,590,137	...	3,615,430	83,974	209,184	192,663	...	214,843	...	39,277	233,443	...	...	1,323	...
West Virginia	678	1,249,559	362,025	10,663	...	10,675	205,604	...	...	134,993	...	...	90	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	612	1,493,353	1,015,591	...	...	308,841	664,636	...	...	8,939	...	26,008	4,403	...	2,764	...	...
Wyoming	57	12,940	12,940	...	562	644	...	3,236	...	1,375	...	...	...	...	...	125	6,998
All other States [1]	3	18,952	18,577	...	...	...	...	18,577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	21,668	38,387,009	30,302,549	14,839,363	5,556,096	2,568,636	2,319,982	1,258,528	1,097,247	1,046,816	510,271	395,273	358,444	149,926	93,752	88,109	20,106

State.	Hardwoods.																
	Total.	Oak.	Maple.	Red gum.	Yellow poplar	Chestnut.	Birch.	Beech.	Basswood.	Elm.	Cottonwood.	Ash.	Hickory.	Tupelo.	Walnut.	Sycamore.	Minor species.
Alabama	125,931	67,655	44	19,013	25,015	216	...	272	141	179	1,879	1,394	1,206	8,835	27	33	22
Arkansas	701,077	299,809	2,720	250,055	266	...	37	3	10	11,815	61,345	31,019	26,750	605	2,064	11,663	2,916
California	4,612	3,481	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	431
Colorado	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	75,605	20,320	2,384	...	1,032	47,236	1,291	656	394	47	83	754	1,228	3	4	125	48
Delaware	4,275	2,855	146	879	153	80	...	...	...	...	...	50	112	...	...	...	...
Florida	30,451	3,262	...	12,477	1,571	...	...	...	...	...	2,396	2,042	1,100	7,603	...	...	...
Georgia	104,245	45,294	310	19,367	30,005	1,250	...	70	300	306	200	3,088	2,465	1,250	5	315	20
Idaho	880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	98,392	54,845	2,517	7,409	1,889	...	81	1,826	118	3,656	1,660	1,860	5,124	3,063	3,890	1,309	9,145
Indiana	332,754	151,047	29,126	11,491	13,441	758	161	54,827	5,615	20,624	514	15,517	12,919	705	10,194	3,519	2,296
Iowa	16,631	5,630	806	...	...	...	94	35	1,296	3,263	4,557	138	247	...	290	8	249
Kansas	509	142	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	91	94	7	53	...	81	27	5
Kentucky	504,887	289,406	5,730	23,943	81,207	21,444	111	26,026	8,404	3,760	2,066	9,066	17,583	312	3,450	2,652	9,727
Louisiana	324,604	118,199	121	61,404	605	...	...	349	102	2,860	23,126	17,473	10,639	71,046	...	143	18,537
Maine	74,919	16,161	8,420	...	...	430	40,842	2,385	1,578	85	1,494	3,514	10	...	...	...	...
Maryland	65,329	36,364	2,923	2,447	4,476	11,254	2,553	2,256	1,978	35	5	92	727	...	33	52	134
Massachusetts	48,025	11,106	4,521	...	420	21,226	3,733	2,710	311	56	200	881	71	...	70	...	2,720
Michigan	650,765	11,447	402,585	...	194	10	51,814	86,637	39,265	45,415	3,095	8,681	545	...	31	67	979
Minnesota	42,793	14,163	497	...	...	...	4,532	30	8,084	5,752	8,186	1,480	22	...	9	...	38
Mississippi	360,088	120,365	588	135,135	11,281	...	...	228	28	6,750	58,395	9,914	10,625	1,849	...	25	4,905
Missouri	322,830	197,787	11,999	59,378	223	...	280	35	204	13,648	7,175	10,969	8,020	1,110	7,047	3,840	1,115
Montana	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	47,451	11,740	9,859	...	...	2,122	14,732	6,908	576	8	503	903	100	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	18,684	7,352	171	187	348	10,129	21	73	12	35	...	60	256	...	2	15	23
New York	233,752	24,788	71,554	29	...	16,684	28,569	40,313	24,818	11,016	1,365	9,928	1,298	...	12	5	3,373
North Carolina	339,285	172,972	5,394	38,879	51,724	44,129	997	825	6,180	760	335	2,649	2,266	10,726	305	141	1,003
Ohio	412,010	207,503	36,272	2,338	47,904	12,069	87	33,763	8,784	19,345	678	12,967	15,545	261	7,164	2,018	5,312
Oklahoma	19,357	11,868	25	2,232	...	...	...	...	...	363	2,634	706	611	...	84	413	421
Oregon	7,875	6,499	685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	146	...	...	...	...	495
Pennsylvania	380,457	166,936	58,857	218	11,537	70,696	13,152	38,700	5,237	830	22	5,742	4,578	40	234	202	3,476
Rhode Island	9,744	4,080	315	...	...	4,982	50	10	...	...	...	152	115	...	40	...	...

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[1] Includes Nebraska and Nevada.

TABLE 35.—*Number of active lumber mills reporting and quantity of lumber sawed (M feet b. m.), by States, 1913*—Continued.

State.	Hardwoods.																
	Total.	Oak.	Maple.	Red gum.	Yellow poplar.	Chestnut.	Birch.	Beech.	Basswood.	Elm.	Cottonwood.	Ash.	Hickory.	Tupelo.	Walnut.	Sycamore.	Minor species.
South Carolina	76,634	20,816	813	31,440	12,494	....	....	....	....	422	1,509	2,862	444	5,461	1	190	182
Tennessee	727,739	386,132	9,606	55,620	112,666	58,201	1,176	10,268	8,703	9,219	12,314	22,943	26,678	1,667	3,926	3,586	5,034
Texas	55,487	29,335	14	13,377	....	....	....	170	115	792	7,425	3,371	469	150	53	5	211
Utah	66	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	66	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont	88,312	3,964	27,913	....	....	30	31,608	14,825	5,317	483	1,082	2,990	....	....	....	....	100
Virginia	409,945	255,109	7,207	21,315	55,537	46,573	957	1,681	6,231	22	....	1,489	1,877	5,202	571	177	5,997
Washington	1,916	6	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,850	....	....	....	....	....	30
West Virginia	887,534	408,047	69,369	3,881	156,188	136,283	16,899	37,937	31,623	488	....	9,761	9,262	532	916	274	6,074
Wisconsin	477,762	25,133	127,965	....	....	....	164,612	1,683	91,670	52,307	1,114	12,858	35	....	37	....	348
All other States[1]	375	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	150	....	....	....	25	....	....
United States	8,084,460	3,211,718	901,487	772,514	620,176	505,802	378,739	365,501	257,102	214,532	208,938	207,816	162,980	120,420	40,565	30,804	85,366

[1] Includes Nebraska and Nevada.

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